

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

## The Uprising of the Union Men in East Tennessee.

## A GRIEVOUS SIN OF OMISSION.

## PERSECUTIONS OF THE LOYALISTS.

## Strength and Position of the Rebel Forces.

## THE FIGHTING PARSON.

## The Union Insurrection in the Tennessee Legislature.

## DESPERATE FINANCIAL STRAITS.

## JEFF. DAVIS'S FAST-DAY.

## Nashville Aspires to be the Rebel Capital.

## THE SECESSION FARCE IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19, 1861.

Ten days have passed away since the devoted loyalists of East Tennessee applied the torch to the railroad bridges, and rose in arms to smother with the blood of their oppressors the way for the Union host of deliverance expected at the heels of Zollicoffer's retreating army. They were ten long days of feverish impatience to the loyal hearts still beating in this rebellious city. They had all hailed the uprising of their sympathizers in the valleys of the Upper Tennessee and its many branches as the sure sign of a speedy appearance of the Union forces in Southern Kentucky upon Tennessee soil. The sun rises and sets over the doomed Commonwealth, but as yet its rays still enshroud no Stars and Stripes, nor reflect the gleam of Union bayonets! Heaven knows that we have suffered and watched and waited long enough. Heaven knows that we have abided faith. Shall it be shaken? Is the cup of tyranny never to be taken from our lips? Shall our long-delayed hopes again be disappointed? Are those to whom we have vainly looked for protection these many months still slow in the discharge of their solemn duties? Is it cowardice or incapacity, or indifference to our interests that is preventing the advance of their columns? If the Washington Government has no sense of duty, feelings of mercy at least should have moved it to prompt, vigorous, decisive action.

Can it be that there is a want of faith in the strength and extent of the Union sentiment in East Tennessee, at the bottom of this inexplicable, culpable inactivity? Let me tell the guides of Northern destiny that history has but few counterparts to the fervid, constant, self-sacrificing devotion of the honest, brave, liberty-loving, single-hearted men and women of that region to the cause of the Union. Behold the noble, inspiring spectacle! Here is a people, representing a minority in its State, surrounded on all sides by hostile elements, cut off for nearly six months from all intercourse with the loyal North, deprived of invigorating counsel by the banishment of some of its leaders, and subject to the demoralizing influence of desertion and betrayal by others, repeatedly disappointed in its anxious hopes of liberation, apparently disregarded and surrendered to the mercies of secessionist despots, plied incessantly with blandishments and then with threats, suffering loss of property, liberty, and even life itself, and yet, in spite of all this isolation, persecution, and persecution, adhering steadfastly to its fealty to the Union, and shrinking from no sacrifice in demonstration of its loyalty and abhorrence of treason. Unionism in East Tennessee commands no premium as in the Northern States. Its profession brought neither honor nor profit. No shoulder-strap could be acquired nor contracts secured by it. Still it was not only professed but practiced. Without fear of consequences, an organization was effected and kept up for months, notwithstanding the most adverse circumstances, and when, at last, the hour of deliverance appeared to have arrived, when the Union battalions seemed to be knocking at the gates of their mountains and the stars and stripes were victoriously planted on South Carolina soil, the loyal men of East Tennessee, cheered on by no less loyal women, with firebrands and whatever arms they could command, rose at all points to show that they not only loved the Union but were ready to strike for it. And shall we now be forced into the sickening belief that this heroic attempt to shake off the hated yoke of secessionism will not be seconded by the Federal Government—that with fifty thousand idle Union muskets within a few days' march of Cumberland Gap they are doomed to martyrdom—that the golden opportunity of obtaining control, almost without a blow, of the whole of East Tennessee and the loyal mountain counties of North Carolina, and destroying the geographical unity of the rebel States, will be missed—that it is deemed more important and fruitful to pander to Northern pride by the barren humiliation of South Carolina than to come to the fruitful rescue of loyal East Tennessee? Knowing now that the Washington authorities were apprised, weeks ago, of the intention of the Unionists to strike a blow at the first opportunity, and that they were persistently implored to prepare to render assistance, we cannot help considering their apparent disposition to leave the latter to their fate a burning shame and disgrace, that should discredit their forever in the eyes of the loyal North.

That our feelings of bitter indignation are, if not justifiable, at least excusable, the following details of the present relentless hunting down in the eastern part of the State of all that are suspected of Unionism, by the secessionist hordes of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, will show. Let those that are indirectly responsible for the wholesale slaughter and imprisonment now carried on throughout the loyal region, read them unblushingly if they can.

As soon as the rebel authorities had recovered from the panic-like consternation into which they had fallen upon the first reports of the Union insurrection, owing to the apparent fact that no simultaneous forward movement was being made by the Union forces in southern Kentucky, and that here they would have to deal with their native compatriots alone, they went to work with an energy worthy of a better cause, in organizing a number of flying expeditions for the speedy reduction of the disaffected loyalists. Fortunately for their cause, the falling back of the principal portion of Zollicoffer's brigade from the Cumberland Gap to the vicinity of Knoxville, already mentioned in my

last, and since understood to have been upon the order of Gen. Johnston, prevented a general Union rising in Knox and the Union counties north of it, and the intended control of East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad by the immediate occupation of Knoxville and other important points. Zollicoffer did not commence his westward march toward Bowling Green, Kentucky, until he felt secure from a fire in his rear by the appearance of rebel troops both from Western Virginia, Middle and Western Tennessee, and Northern Georgia and Alabama in this disaffected region. He then moved in a north-easterly direction through Anderson, Morgan, Fentress, and Overton counties, performing the part of forcible pacificator on his way through these strong Union districts, by disarming, arresting, and plundering loyalists.

Of the expeditions started in the mean time upon the razzia against the Unionists, there was, first, that under command of Capt. Miller. He started out with a promiscuous crowd of young rebels from Bristol, Va. (just east of the State line), and proceeding by rail to the vicinity of the crossing of the Wauhatchie, the bridge over which had been burned, came up with a party of insurrectionists, and according to rebel account, dispersed them after killing nine and taking five prisoners. A second expedition was commanded by Col. Powell, and consisted of a regiment of Eastern Virginians, stationed for some time near the State line, and strengthened by East Tennessee secessionists. It moved to Strawberry Plains, 18 miles north-east of Knoxville, in Jefferson County, about a week ago, and has since been engaged in scouring the adjacent counties, disarming, arresting, and robbing Unionists. The rebel prints of to-day state that the "Lincolnsites under arms in Sevier County sent a flag of truce to Col. Powell with a proposition that they would disband provided a pledge were given that no further attempts be made to arrest or punish the bridge-burners." In view of the facts below stated, I am inclined to doubt this. Eight hundred Union rifles and shot-guns are said to be already collected at Strawberry Plains.

A third expedition, commanded by Jos. B. Heiskell, member elect of the rebel Congress from the 1st District, and one Col. Stoval, and consisting of about 600 rebel militia from Hawkins, Sullivan, and Washington Counties, with four pieces of artillery, undertook to hunt down the loyalists in Carter and Johnson Counties. According to rebel authority, a force of from 300 to 500 Unionists, that had gathered in Doe River Cove, about six miles from Elizabethtown, in Carter County, were dispersed by them, and thirty prisoners, armed with guns, pistols and knives, taken and carried to Knoxville.

A fourth and fifth expedition, consisting of the 15th Alabama Regiment and some Tennessee troops, sallied out upon a raid through Hamilton, Rhea, and Meigs Counties, and after ravaging these loyal districts in the most approved secessionist style, returned, bringing with them 43 prisoners, who are likewise to be sent to Knoxville. A sixth expedition, consisting of Tennesseeans and Georgians, under command of Col. Looney, moved out from Chattanooga, and scoured through Hamilton, Bradley, Sevier, and Walker Counties, Ga., returning with over eighty "Lincolnsites," most of whom are reported to have been found concealed in the numerous caves of that mountainous region.

Among the more prominent Unionists now suffering all kinds of indignities at the hands of the rebels for alleged participation in the insurrection, are David L. Patterson, Judge of the First District Court of Tennessee, and son-in-law of Senator Andy Johnson; Major Heiskell, a brother, I believe, of the rebel Congressman; W. Wallace, member of the Tennessee Legislature from Anderson and Campbell Counties; Dr. Hodson, another well-known East Tennessee politician, from Sevier County, who is charged with having openly incited to insurrection by public speeches; Ex-Senator Pickens; Hamilton Smith, formerly Representative from Carter and Johnson Counties, and F. Hilton, a prominent merchant of Elizabethtown. Col. N. G. Taylor is also said to be imprisoned.

Gen. Carroll's Tennessee brigade (three regiments) is now distributed at all the prominent points on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Martial law has been proclaimed at Nashville, Chattanooga, and other places, and it is announced in the papers that all the captured Unionists are to be tried under it. The secession organs also exultingly proclaim that several of the prisoners had already been hung, and that short work would be made with the rest of them. By private advice I learn that the condition of the Union people in the counties lately visited by the rebel expeditions is deplorable. Hundreds of families took refuge in hidden mountain recesses, leaving everything behind them, to escape the ruthless vengeance of their persecutors, while hundreds again had been pillaged of their all and reduced to a state of starvation, without husbands, sons, or brothers to protect and feed them.

But, the rebel efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, the fires of insurrection are not by any means extinguished in East Tennessee. The secession press is assiduously engaged in belittling the loyal movement, and representing Unionism as about crushed out in East Tennessee by force of arms. I know, however, from other and more reliable sources, that there are still three large bodies of armed and determined loyalists, boldly and defiantly upholding the standard of the Union, and resolved to hold out to the last. One of these, numbering about 600, is making a guerrilla life in the mountain recesses of Blount and Rhea counties, under the leadership of Col. Clift. Another, estimated at 1,000 mountaineers, from Carter, Johnson, Cooke, and Greene Counties, Tenn., and Wauhatchie County, N. C., under command of Col. Stow, another son-in-law of Senator Andy Johnson, is still fortifying itself in the mountains of Coles County, on the right bank of Doe River. The third, under the immediate guidance of the indomitable Parson Brownlow, and reported to be over 2,000 strong, is holding a position in the eastern part of Blount County. I expressed the conviction in my last, that this brave spirit would unite his fortunes with those of the insurrectionists, and share whatever fate may be in store for them. I was not in my estimate of the metal of the man. He would have sought safety in flight, and now receives justly deserved honors in the North. But he preferred to stay with his devoted people, and fight the rebels to the bitter end. He left Knoxville on the memorable night of the 9th inst., and has since busied himself night and day in rousing the loyalists of Blount, Sevier, Jefferson, and Cooke. He is gifted with a most earnest, impressive, fiery eloquence (he was formerly a very popular Methodist preacher), and undoubtedly exerts as powerful an influence with his tongue as with his pen. His followers are inspired with the faith that "resistance to tyrants is a duty to both God and man, and they will live and, if need be, die with it."

There is, perhaps, no region in the country better adapted to a guerrilla warfare than East Tennessee. Its rugged mountains, its secluded valleys, its hidden ravines and gullees, its primeval forests, its innumerable caves, would enable the loyalists to maintain themselves for months even against vastly superior odds, were it not for the fact that, although tolerably well armed with rifles, shot-guns, home-made pikes and knives, they are yet provided but very scantily with ammunition and provisions. They did not rise with the expectation of waging a protracted war without any assistance from the North. They knew before they took up arms that they could accomplish the work of their liberation aided by the Government. Their almost reckless pluck, and

self-sacrificing attachment to the Union, would make them equal to almost any achievement against the Rebels. But who can the bravest do without powder, lead, and food? Unless speedily relieved, indeed, these heroic bands, although endowed with stout arms and stout hearts, are doomed to destruction. Can it be really possible, that the rulers of the North will allow them to be hunted down and killed like beasts, or hung like criminals on the gallows? Is Kentucky more deserving of Federal protection than East Tennessee? The loyalty of the latter was never doubtful. She never refused to furnish troops for the defense of the Union; but when the State authorities rebelled, sent all her sons that could leave across the mountains into Southern Kentucky to serve under the Federal flag. She never entertained the disloyal fallacy of armed neutrality; but was always unconditionally for the Union. Her people did not acquire wealth by keeping up trade with the South all Summer under the shield of this selfish neutrality; but suffered every imaginable indignity, inconvenience, and persecution that became untrue to their allegiance. And yet 60,000 Northern soldiers are now said to be concentrated in Kentucky for the protection of her soil, while it seems as though none were to be sent to the rescue of the true and gallant patriots of East Tennessee. Verily, if the brave bands now battling for the Union in the Tennessee mountains shall have to succumb to their foes for want of succor, history will record their valor no less than brand with infamy those that have abandoned them to their sad fate.

During the last week several sickening exhibitions of servile subservience to the interests of the rebel government took place in the two Houses of the Legislature. The members from East Tennessee had been openly charged with abetting the Union rising among their constituents. A series of resolutions were introduced, denouncing the insurrectionary movement, and instructing the State authorities to put it down at all hazards and punish the offenders. They permit the suspected members to ventilate their fidelity to the South. In the Senate this disgusting spirit of cowardice and obsequiousness became especially manifest in the speeches of Senators Corser, Lane and Maxwell. I happened to be an ear-witness on one of these occasions. Enough self-humiliation was performed and enough hypocritical income spent to the rebel cause to blanch the purple window-curtains, and make one wish for the strength of Samson, so as to seize the marble pillars of the splendid, but desecrated chamber, and bury the traitorous assemblage beneath its ruins. John Bell and ex-Governor Foote were among the audience at the same time!

Perhaps the most striking evidence of the straits to which the rebels are being gradually reduced, is the fact that the scarcity of a metallic medium of currency for business purposes is so absolute as to necessitate legislative action. A bill passed the Legislature this morning authorizing the State Bank to issue change tickets—that is, to supply the want of small silver money by a paper currency, representing the respective values of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. This last piece of Southern financiering shows that the whole fabric of Southern commerce and industry is fast approaching a general collapse. In Memphis the business men held a public meeting a few days since, in reference to the almost total disappearance of small change. They adopted resolutions recommending to the banks of issue to cut their notes into fractional parts, representing quarters and halves of dollars, for the relief of the trading community. This will no more realize the object than the action of the Legislature. Gold and silver will grow more and more scarce throughout the South, in spite of all commercial and legislative artifices. And why? Simply because nobody has confidence in the stability of the present political relations of the rebel States, and everybody is hoarding up whatever in the shape of gold and silver can be obtained, with a view to the contingency of an overthrow of the rebel government, and the consequent worthlessness of all Southern paper money. Hardly any secessionist will own this truth; but they all act upon it nevertheless.

Last Friday was observed throughout the New-Dahomey as a day of fasting and praying, in accordance with the suggestion of Jefferson Davis. The business places were closed here for the day; but little other evidence of its religious observance was visible. The specter of Northern invasion haunts the people of this ungodly city incessantly, and greatly detracts from any devotional disposition.

The favorite dream of secessionist leaders in this city ever since the annexation of Tennessee to the Rebel Confederacy, has been to make Nashville the capital of the black empire of the South. With the property-holders among them, it was, indeed, the principal, if not the sole motive for turning traitors, and it also influenced considerably the action of the people at large of the city and State upon the secession question. A regular combination of influential politicians has been at work all Summer to accomplish the object of their aspirations. Meet of the Congressmen of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, have been interested by various means in behalf of Nashville, and a strong effort will undoubtedly be made to secure the removal of the capital from Richmond during the impending session of the rebel Congress. But it is not at all likely to be successful. Nashville is the most exposed inland city in the South. It cannot be possibly held, if the Union forces should defeat Johnston in Southern Kentucky. The Rebel Government knows this, and hence will exert all its influence against the proposed change of location.

The telegraph announces that the secession farce inaugurated some weeks since by the leading Kentucky conspirators at Bowling Green is about being carried out at Russellville. The so-called "Sovereignty Convention" met at the latter point on yesterday to carry Kentucky out of the Union after the fashion of the Missouri secessionists. What confident the participants in this criminal comedy have in the righteousness and strength of their cause, is amply evidenced by the fact, that Breckinridge has arrived at Russellville with 5,000 men for the protection of the conspirators! They meet in mortal fear of being dispersed by a sudden dash of Union troops. But their ridiculous proceedings have hardly importance enough to receive any particular notice at the hands of Gen. Tom Crittenden. Even in the South their movement is sneered at. New-Orleans and Charleston papers have openly denounced it.

## THE KERRIGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

## The Trial of Col. James E. Kerrigan.

## FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

A Court-Martial for the trial of James E. Kerrigan, Colonel of the 25th Regiment of New-York Volunteers, assembled in this city this morning at 10 o'clock. Owing to the non-appearance of Kerrigan, the case was not opened until 11 o'clock. At that hour the Colonel appeared, having been brought from the District Jail, where he has been incarcerated since Oct. 18—no one, not even his counsel, being allowed to visit him there. The prisoner looked pale and haggard, and the imprisonment has told upon his constitution. The Court was organized as follows, the officers taking their seats in the order of their seniority:

Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, Volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. L. P. Graham, Volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, Volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. John G. Parke, Volunteer service.

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d R. I. Volunteers.

Col. J. N. B. Stockton, Michigan Volunteers.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, 194th Pa. Volunteers.

Col. John Beardsley, 9th N. Y. Cavalry.

Col. E. B. Howell, 86th Pa. Volunteers.

Col. E. P. Chorman of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who is one of the officers of the Court, was not present during the session.

Lieut. J. Addison McCool of the 3d Regiment United States Infantry is acting as Judge-Advocate.

The members of the Court were sworn by the usual oath to fairly try the prisoner at the bar according to the evidence submitted, and not to reveal the verdict in his case until so called upon to do.

Judge-Advocate McCool then read the following charges and specifications—Col. Kerrigan standing during the reading, and answering in a clear voice to the question of whether he was guilty of the charges made:

CHARGE 1ST.—Habitual neglect of duty.

Specification: In this that said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the 25th Regiment New-York Volunteers, from June 28 to Oct. 18, 1861, did during that period, in New-York and Virginia, wherever the regiment has been, repeatedly fail and neglect to give to his officers and men, or any of them, practical or theoretical instruction in the tactics of the school of the battalion, and company, or either of them.

CHARGE 2ND.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st: In this, that said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the 25th Regiment New-York Volunteers, did, at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, at the camp of the said Regiment, on the 14th and 15th days of October, 1861, suffer and permit privates of the said Regiment and the non-commissioned officers to engage in loud and unbecomingly noisy and disorderly language, and to use disorderly language, and to make noisy demonstrations, without any attempt on the part of the said Kerrigan to repress the same.

Specification 2d: In this, that said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the 25th Regiment New-York Volunteers, did, at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, at the camp of the said Regiment, on the 14th and 15th days of October, 1861, suffer and permit privates of the said Regiment and the non-commissioned officers to engage in loud and unbecomingly noisy and disorderly language, and to use disorderly language, and to make noisy demonstrations, without any attempt on the part of the said Kerrigan to repress the same.

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Specification 25th: In this, that said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the 25th Regiment New-York Volunteers, did, at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, at the camp of the said Regiment, on the 14th and 15th days of October, 1861, suffer and permit privates of the said Regiment and the non-commissioned officers to engage in loud and unbecomingly noisy and disorderly language, and to use disorderly language, and to make noisy demonstrations, without any attempt on the part of the said Kerrigan to repress the same.

Frederick and New-Market. A regular guard is now stationed in the latter place to preserve order and prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the soldiers.

The 3d Brigade, Gen. Hamilton, is about one mile south of the first, on a by-road, and about the same distance north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The sites of the regiments have been selected with a view to comfort during the approaching Winter. They are generally situated on southern slopes, with forests on the north and west, and in the immediate vicinity of considerable streams.

Capt. Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which was originally intended as an adjunct to Col. Geary's regiment, has recently been attached to this division and placed under the control of Capt. Best, the senior artillery officer. This battery is composed of six 10-pounder Parrott guns, a section of which was yesterday dispatched to the Point of Rocks.

So soon as the proper stables and huts shall have been erected, Capt. Best will open a school to instruct the officers of the battalion in artillery practice. The battalion officers at present are, Capt. Best, 4th United States Artillery, commanding; Lieut. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, Adjutant; Lieut. Cushing, formerly of the Rhode Island battery, Quartermaster, and Dr. Weir, nephew of the great painter, Surgeon.

Yesterday, Paymaster Richardson paid a visit to the 27th Indiana Regiment, and distributed three months' earnings to the officers and men, out of which not less than \$15,000 will be sent home. On the 1st of January, this regiment will have been in the service five months, and it is due to the men to state that their conduct and discipline has been in the highest degree exemplary. Col. Colgrove, now absent in Indiana, commands the respect of every member of his regiment. The health of these hardy Northwesterners is good, the regiment having passed through the ordeal of the measles.

The indiscriminate use of bad whiskey, procured generally from country groggeries, caused great annoyance along the route from Darnestown, and in some instances was near producing serious results.

On the third night after leaving Darnestown, the 25th Pennsylvania Regiment bivouacked on the Monocacy, below the junction. Permission was granted the soldiers to procure supper at the farm-houses. One of the privates of company C, an Irishman, named Alexander Lynch, in a state of partial intoxication, offered an insult to a lady, when he was promptly seized by Major Scott; but before assistance could be called Lynch made a furious assault upon the Major with a heavy Western knife. The latter wrested from him, but quick as thought Lynch drew a second and smaller knife, and would have killed his officer had not Lieut. Col. Perham arrived just in time to avert the blow and secure the weapon. The culprit is now in prison, awaiting trial.

During the same night Quartermaster Sergeant Hoppel of the same regiment, while repacking on the ground, was kicked by a vicious horse, belonging to the wagon train, dislocating his arm entirely from his head, and fracturing his skull. Assistant Surgeon Jackson was thrown from his horse, dislocating his knee, when leaving Darnestown. Surgeon Duffee of the 25th, being absent, the Surgeon of the 27th Indiana Regiment was called upon to attend the injured men.

On the 15th of last month an estimate was made of the sickness in the army, when it appeared that Gen. Banks's Division was the healthiest by a considerable percentage.

FROM HAVANA.

Adventures of Major Anderson's Brother—News from Mexico—The Allied Invasion.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. Adams, arrived on Wednesday morning from Havana, with dates to December 6. She reports as arrived at the 31st inst., bound South, with cotton and naval stores. On the 3th, the Confederate schooner W. Mallory, Capt. Campbell, from Mobile, with naval stores and two passengers.

In port, the British war steamer Bull Dog. Sailed, on the 5th, on a cruise, Challenger and Sturdy, for Vera Cruz.

The opera troupe were well sustained. Such was the delight of the Havanaites, that two houses were in full blast. The circus company were doing a fine business.

MARKETS